

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 68] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1952

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 1st March 1952

SUBJECT:—Licensing policy in case of machine tools falling under part VI of the Import Trade Control Schedule.

No. 16-ITC(P.N.)/52.—Certain decisions regarding the grant of licences for machine tools, which have been taken as a result of representations received from the trade and which will supplement and on some points modify what has already been published on the subject in the Plant and Machinery Handbook, are published below for general information:—

(a) In establishing the figure of their past imports importers will be allowed as a special case to include all imports of machine tools and spares including those made against licences granted to meet orders placed by the late D.G.I. & S./ (Now D.G.S. & D.) and Government railways but excluding imports which were made for the importer's own consumption and not for purposes of sale. Imports of accessories like cutting tools will not be taken into account for calculating the quota.

(b) The last date for applying to the Development Officer (Tools) along with the relevant documentary evidence in support of their past imports and with a specific declaration as to the choice between the options indicated in (d) below will be the 31st March 1952. An Auditor's certificate in the form annexed to this Public Notice will be acceptable as evidence of past imports for the period January-June 1952, though the Development Officer (Tools) may in his discretion call for any other documentary evidence that he considers necessary to satisfy himself of the correctness of the statements made.

(c) Quotas will be calculated separately for General licences and Soft Currency licences. For the former, imports from the dollar area alone will be taken into account. Importers should therefore in their own interests submit separate statements showing their imports from the dollar area and the soft currency area respectively.

(d) It will be open to importers to claim a quota licence for only 125 per cent. of half of their best year's imports of machine tools as against the 150 per cent. provided for, if they so prefer, and those who ask for a quota licence for the lower figure will be permitted to apply for additional licences against D.G.S. & D. contracts or Railway contracts as in the past.

(e) After the quota has been accepted, the importer may make any number of applications for licence in the form given in Chapter IV of the Plant and Machinery Handbook upto the total value of the quota on or before the 30th June 1952. Such applications should be made in quintuplicate and not quadruplicate. Applications should be accompanied by the necessary treasury receipts etc.

(f) Licences will be given for all permissible types of machine tools upto the value of the quota admissible to the importer subject to the proviso that the import of the following types of machine tools will be limited to such reasonable proportion of the total quota of the importer as the licensing authority may consider sufficient to meet the current needs:—

- (a) Lathes.
- (b) Drilling machines.
- (c) Lathe chucks.
- (d) Machine Vices.
- (e) Drill chucks.

(g) Licences for the import of spares will also be given against the quota established. It has further been decided that licences for specialised cutting tools which can be used only on particular types of machine tools, such as Do-all Saws and Cutting Chains, will be given by the Development Officer (Tools) against the quota for Machine Tools although these items fall under Serial No. 20(4) of Part II of the Import Trade Control Schedule. These licences will be in addition to the quota licences for cutting tools which may have been issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Calcutta.

(h) The validity of licences will in the case of machine tools required to fulfil D.G.S. & D. contracts be in accordance with the period delivery stipulated in the contract. In other cases licences will have an initial validity of 18 months from the date of issue, but importers will be enabled to clear machine tools with longer delivery periods, either by extending the validity of the licences or by the grant of fresh licences against any future quotas that may be released to them, so that contracts entered into within three months of the issue of a licence are not frustrated merely because the time taken for delivery is longer than the initial validity of the licence.

(i) The limiting factor for licences for machine tools will be the quantity, but if the actual price exceeds the face-value of the licence by more than 5 per cent. it will be necessary to present the licence for amendment. In the case of licence for spares and cutting tools value will be the limiting factor.

FORM OF AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE SHOWING DETAILS OF PAST IMPORTS

Statement of imports made at all the ports by Messrs.....in their own name in the financial year (1st April.....to 31st March.....) of Machine Tools falling under Part VI of the I. T. C. Schedule from.....area.

Port of importation	Date of importation.	Name of Steamer by which imported	Particulars of B/E No. and date etc. (i) B/E Cash No. and (duty paid) date in respect of Home Consumption B/E. (ii) Manifest No. and date in the case of duty free articles. (iii) Bond No. and date in respect of Bonded goods (Ex-bond Green B/E not to be taken into account). (iv) Post Parcel 'B' No. and date of importation or (v) Particulars of invoice—No. and date—with date of importation.	Country whence consigned as shown in the B/E or invoice, place of despatch in respect of Postal imports. Country of origin should also be specified in case it differs from country of consignment	Detailed description of goods imported	C.i.f. value as shown in the invoices and accepted by the Customs. (Where f.o.b. invoice value is taken, the charges for insurance and freight should be shown separately to indicate how c.i.f. value shown in this column has been calculated)	Rate of duty as assessed by Customs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I solemnly declare the above statement to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of the Proprietor/Director/Partner/Manager of

Messrs. _____

APPENDIX

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITOR

We Chartered Accountants/Auditors* and practising at do hereby certify that the above statement has been prepared/checked and verified by us from and with reference to the Stock Books, Bills of Entry or Invoices and other documents in the possession of the firm/individual/company maintained by them/him in the course of their/his import business that the imports have been made by the firm in their own name and we do hereby further certify that the particulars shown in the original documents have been examined by us with the particulars shown in the above statement and are substantially correct.

Signature of the Chartered Accountant/Auditor*.
Membership or Registered* No. of year.

Place

Date.....

*To be filled by Auditors practising in Part 'B' States and who are not members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUDITORS

1. The value of imports should be collected from Bills of Entry or relative invoices as accepted by Customs and should be the c.i.f. value.

2. In the case of imports by parcel post, importation should be verified by reference to the postal vouchers and postal stamp marking on the consignment.

3. For the purpose of calculating total imports during a financial year, the date of importation should be taken as the date in the oval stamps that are affixed to the triplicate copies of Customs Bills of Entry for Home Consumption. In the case of postal parcels the date assigned to the way bill by the Post Office should be regarded as the date of importation.

4. Figures of imports of the articles concerned made in contravention of the Import Trade Control Regulation, i.e. without valid import licence where necessary should not be included as no credit can be given for this in the calculation of quotas.

5. Figures of imports made for own consumption should not be included for calculation of best years' imports.

L. K. JHA, Joint Secy